

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, hump'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1836.

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Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER: SEMI-WEEKLY.

For one year in advance \$2 50

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Great and Important News FROM VIRGINIA.

THIS day notice has been received of the

Virginia Lottery, to be drawn during the

month of August, presenting a series of PRIZES

never before offered, including

3 Capitals of \$50,000

1 do 24,000

As well as 1 do 20,000

in Grand Consolidated Lotteries, all to be drawn

in August. Early notice is given that distant ad-

venturers may be enabled to forward their orders

in time, to

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, N. Y.

10 prizes of One Thousand Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 10.

For the benefit of the Pottersburg Benevolent Ma-

chine's Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Satur-

day, Aug. 6, 1836.

Scheme.

25,000 DOLLARS.

\$5,000!—\$1,000!—\$500!—\$250!

40 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—50 prizes of

200 dollars!—50 prizes of 100 dollars!—50 of

100 dollars!—50 of 50 dollars!—50 of

25 dollars!—50 of 10 dollars!—50 of

5 dollars!—50 of 2 dollars!—50 of

1 dollar!—50 of 50 cents!—50 of

25 cents!—50 of 10 cents!—50 of

5 cents!—50 of 2 cents!—50 of

1 cent!—50 of 50 mills!—50 of

25 mills!—50 of 10 mills!—50 of

5 mills!—50 of 2 mills!—50 of

1 mill!—50 of 500 mills!—50 of

250 mills!—50 of 100 mills!—50 of

50 mills!—50 of 25 mills!—50 of

10 mills!—50 of 5 mills!—50 of

2 mills!—50 of 1 mill!—50 of

500 mills!—50 of 250 mills!—50 of

100 mills!—50 of 50 mills!—50 of

25 mills!—50 of 10 mills!—50 of

5 mills!—50 of 2 mills!—50 of

1 mill!—50 of 500 mills!—50 of

250 mills!—50 of 100 mills!—50 of

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## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexing-

ton, Ky., which, if not taken out in three

months, will be sent to the General Post Office as

dead letters.

Allen M.

Allen Buford E.

Anderson m.

Anderson J. P.

Anderson Joseph W.

Anderson Wm B.

Amot Caleb.

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Lightham A. 3

Lightham James 2

Latel m.

Moses and Fisher

Mason Wm

Mason John

Martin Ann B mrs

Martin John

Martin K. A

Martin James

Monroe J. B.

Monroe Nathaniel

Monroe Mary E miss

Monroe Eliza miss

Monroe Ellice

Miller John

Miller H.

Miller Isaac

Miller Ann B.

Morton E. H. miss

Morton G. H.

Mitchell H. O.

Mitchell George

Mitchell Giffin

Murphy Charles Wm

Murphy Leroy

Murphy Wm

Murphy Wm

Murphy Wm

Murphy Wm

Murphy Wm

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Ward B. H.

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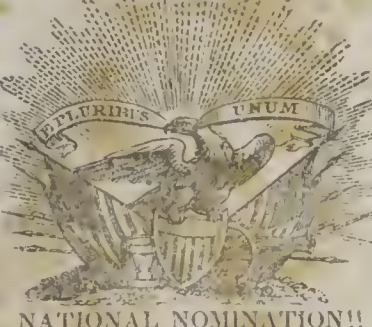
Ward James

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Ward James



SEMI-WEEKLY  
**GAZETTE.**



**NATIONAL NOMINATION!!**  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,  
**Matthews Flournoy,**  
Of Fayette County.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**Elijah Hise,**  
Of Logan County.

**KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET**  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene " "  
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.  
1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell.  
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.  
3d Jas. B. Davidson, of Warren.  
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.  
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.  
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.  
7th, Jesse Abell, of Marion.  
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.  
9th Alexander Luckey, of Floyd.  
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.  
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.  
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.  
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.  
NO. IV.

One of the devices of the opposers of truth in all ages, has been to manufacture some oppositional epithet or name, and endeavor to attach it with its opprobrium to the party or the principle which they find themselves unable to oppose by truth or argument. When H. H. H. and his pious associates set about a reformation of the abuses which they discovered in the church of England, the opposers of their praiseworthy and pious design threw the then oppositional name of "Methodist" after them, and thus it continues to be to the present day, even by such as would be thought to possess all wisdom, science, and erudition.

But we beg these persons to consider that names do not a thing, and that "an honest man" is as much "the most useful of men" under a title of reproachful epithet as, when in the full tide of popular favor—and in the very reason that he is still "an honest man." Yet that even an honest man may rubine erroneous sentiments, and be far from the path of truth into the mazes of error and falsehood is admitted, but the inquiry would then arise in the breasts of such as desired his reformation, are diligent and apprehend the better arguments by which to reclaim him from his aberrations? If it be any gratification to our opposers to denigrate or "scream doctors," we will willingly accept the title, provided they will in return, conscientiously stoop from the lofty pinnacle of their scientific elevation, and show us either by argument or demonstration that our "epithet" is false. But we wish to remind them that the start that neither a lie, nor dogmatism will be admitted as proof in this matter.

Having lived with physicians of some note to our 24th year, we acknowledge our predilections to have been strong in favor of the heroic practice, and our prejudices great against the humane. Long and severe was the struggle between education and experienced truth.

And even now could we be convinced that the humors and evils which, within forty years past, have come under our observation, and which we believe to have been produced by the administration of medical poisons, were the effects of some other cause, our mind would feel great relief from that conviction. It would also be a source of much gratification, by relieving us from a conscientious conviction of duty in our present pursuit of endeavoring to open the eyes of our fellow men to the deleterious, the dolorous effects of poisons, both mineral and vegetable, in their administration to the afflicted under the specious yet false title of medicines. There is a natural desire in every well constituted mind to obtain and retain the approbation, the good will, the friendship of his fellow-man; and there is an innate dislike to being unpopular. Even the holy prophet Elijah experienced this when, under the impression that all men were against him, and that he was the only worshipper of the living and true God, he prayed for death to release him from his most unpleasant situation.

But, did Elijah feel any disposition to compromise the truth, to bow with the current, and float on the tide of popular favor? No so! Rather will he travel forty days and forty nights in the wilderness without an associate, or receive his food from the beak of the sable raven.

And the man, who on a late occasion, conscientiously stooped to class horse races, horse thieves, gamblers, medical reformers, and steam doctors together, and in the plenitude of his self-sufficiency, passed sentence on the whole, thinks that he shall thereby cause the votaries of truth to desert his standard or succumb to pride, prejudice, and falsehood, he will find himself mistaken. "This true steam doctors" do not consider themselves highly honored by any portion of the classification, highly honored by the consultation of collecting them from the days of our Saviour, unless have ever resorted to meanness and low subterfuge in opposing truth, while error can be easily overturned by argument; and we feel no wish to imitate our antagonists by condescending to low invective and impudent classifications; being willing to yield to them the need of honor thus required.

ANON.

[BY AUTHORITY.]  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, No. 53.]  
AN ACT making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise

wise appropriated, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz:—

For continuing the Delaware breakwater, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago Illinois, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works for the preservation of the beach at Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works for the preservation of Plymouth beach Massachusetts, five hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works at the harbor near the mouth of the river Raisin, Michigan Territory, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio, six thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For continuing the permanent improvement of Cleveland harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Grand river, Ohio, six thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Conneaut creek, Ohio, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, according to Colonel Totten's recommendation, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement at Dunkirk harbor, New York, eleven thousand dollars.

For a dredging machine on Lake Erie, eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the works at the mouth of Genesee river, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier and mole at Oswego harbor, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier at Kennebec, Maine, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, above and below Albany, in the State of New York, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended according to the plan and estimate recommended by the Secretary of War.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of New Castle, Delaware, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, nine thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, between Pittsburgh, and the falls of the Ohio, twenty thousand dollars, which, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose by the act of the third of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be expended by direction of the Secretary of War, under the superintendence of the officers of the engineer corps heretofore employed on that service.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans, sixty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river, above the mouth of the Ohio river, and for the Missouri river forty thousand dollars, to be expended in such manner and for the removal of such obstructions as the Secretary of War shall direct.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in Red river, Louisiana, and Territory of Arkansas, forty thousand eight hundred dollars.

For constructing a boat to prevent a new accumulation of obstruction in said river, within the old limits of the Great Raft, as called, fifteen thousand dollars, and the additional sum of fifteen thousand dollars to work and support the same.

For continuing the improvement of the Cumberland river, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and for the Missouri river forty thousand dollars, to be expended in such manner and for the removal of such obstructions as the Secretary of War shall direct.

For completing the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's in the Territory of Florida, in addition to unexpended appropriations, according to the estimate of the Engineer Department, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in, and improving the navigation of the Escaambia river, in the Territory of Florida, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For further improvements at the mouth of Huron river, in the State of Ohio, four thousand three hundred dollars.

And the following sums, necessary to close accounts, in the office of the Third Auditor, viz:

For removing obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, thirty-two dollars and thirty-six cents.

For completing the pier at La Plaisance bay, Michigan Territory, three hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifteen cents.

For removing obstructions at Cleveland harbor, Ohio, six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For repairing breach in the peninsula, at Presque Isle, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty cents.

For erecting a beacon light at Erie Pennsylvania, sixty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For erecting a light-house at Buffalo

New York, four hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred thirty one, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars and five cents.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys, under the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, of which sum five thousand dollars shall be appropriated and applied to Geological and Mineralogical surveys and researches in the Indian country on the public lands and in the Territories of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 54.]  
AN ACT to extend the charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the charters of the several Banks herein enumerated, namely: The Union Bank, and Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown; The Bank of the Metropolis, Patriotic Bank of Washington, and Bank of Washington, in the city of Washington; and the Farmers Bank of Alexandria, and Bank of Potomac, in the Town of Alexandria, be, and the same are hereby, extended till the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC, No. 55.]  
AN ACT regulating the terms of the superior courts of the middle district of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to alter and change the terms of the superior court for the middle district of Florida," passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of said Territory, and approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, he and the same is hereby, approved, so far as it does not interfere with the terms of the court directed to be holden in the county of Franklin, which has been annexed to the said middle district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, in any prosecution for piracy, or any other criminal offence against the laws of the United States, or of the Territory of Florida, it shall be found impracticable to obtain a sufficient number of jurors for the trial of any person or persons charged with said criminal offences in the southern judicial district of Florida, it shall be lawful for the judge to send said person or persons, with the indictment and other papers, to the eastern or middle district for trial, and to take recognizances from the witnesses to appear in the said eastern or middle district, in the same manner as he is empowered by law to do in the district of which he is the judge.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That an act to amend the act entitled "An act incorporating the town of Appalachicola," approved twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and "An act to change the county seat of the county of Franklin," passed January fourteenth and approved January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and thirty six, be, and the same are hereby, annulled.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the Legislative Council as directs a superior court for the southern judicial district at Indian Key be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC—No. 56.]  
AN ACT for laying off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, and the towns of Bellevue, Du Buque, and Peru, in the county of Du Buque, Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the Territory of Wisconsin including the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines; Bellevue, Du Buque, and Peru, in the county of Du Buque; and Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, shall, under the direction of the Surveyor of the public lands be laid off into town lots, streets, avenues, and the lots for public use called the public squares, and into outlots having regard to the lots and streets already surveyed, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may think proper for the public good and the equitable rights of the settlers and occupants of the said towns: Provided, That the tracts of land so to be laid off into town lots, &c., shall not exceed the quantity of one entire section, nor the town-lots one-half of an acre; nor shall the out-lots exceed the quantity of four acres each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and within six months thereafter the lots shall be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such other times as he shall think proper: Provided, That no town-lots shall be sold for a sum less than five dollars. And provided, further, That a quantity of land of proper width, on the river banks at the towns of Fort

Madison, Bellevue, Burlington, Du Buque, and Peru, and running with the said rivers the whole length of said towns, shall be reserved from sale, (as shall also the public squares,) for public use, and remain forever for public use, as public highways and for other public uses.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor to class the lots already surveyed in the said towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Bellevue, Du Buque, Peru, and Mineral Point, into three classes, according to the relative value thereof, on account of situation and eligibility, for business, without regard, however to the improvements made thereon; and previous to the sale of said lots as aforesaid, each and every person or persons, or his, her, or their legal representatives, who shall heretofore have obtained from the agent of the United States a permit to occupy any lot or lots in the said towns, or who shall have, by building or enclosure, actually occupied or improved any lot or lots in the said towns, or within the tracts of land hereby authorized to be laid off into lots, shall be permitted to purchase such lot or lots by paying therefor, in cash, if the same fall within the first class as aforesaid, at the rate of forty dollars per acre; if within the second class, at the rate of twenty dollars per acre; and if within the third class, at the rate of ten dollars per acre: Provided, That no one of the persons aforesaid shall be permitted to purchase, by authority of this section, more than one acre of ground, to embrace improvements already made.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of surveying the lands covering the said towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Bellevue, Du Buque, Peru, and Mineral point.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died in wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: Provided That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. Provided, also, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose services during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," who have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect, each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be adminis-

tered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Pension Office, July 9, 1835.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 11th of July, 1835, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the U. States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the master rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer and soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age on the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list of it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or country, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service—whether he was drafted, was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such other particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the rank and pay of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the case under the first section of the act.

6. Claimants under the 3d section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must, in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimant's declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditional evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformable to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

13. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the fact should be so stated, and the deceased pensioner so described as to enable the Department to refer immediately to the evidence upon which he was pensioned, and thus facilitate the investigation of the claim of his widow or children. JAMES L. EDWARDS,  
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATION.  
In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

State, Territory, or District ss.

On this day of , personally appeared before me, of the , A. B. a resident of in the county of and State, Territory, or District of , aged years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in rule No. 4 of these regulations.] She further declares that she was married to the said , on the day of , in the year seventeen hundred and ; that her husband, the aforesaid , died on the day of ; and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year above written, before me.

July 11

Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement for two weeks in each of their respective papers; and send their accounts to the Pension Office for settlement.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Judge of the Eastern Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered by consent of the parties, at the March term, 1836, in the cases pending therein, of *George McDonald and George Norton, against A. Venable's heirs, and the Bank of the United States, against McDonald and others*, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:

Slaves—Dick, Lewis, Charles, Dinah, Nelly, Mary, Amy and Alsey, and their increase.

313 ACRES of land in Fayette county on Hickman creek, 8 miles from Lexington on the Tates' creek road, on which A. Venable formerly resided, including 109 acres late in possession of James Venable, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the several debts provided for in said decree.

The Sale will take place on said farm, on Tuesday the 13th September, 1836, at 12 o'clock, m. Cash in hand will be required for the slaves.— One third of the purchase money of the land to be paid in hand, the balance in three instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bonds payable to the commissioner, with security to be approved by him, upon the payment of which he will execute a deed to the purchaser or his assignee with warranty against all parties to this suit.

JAMES M. MCALLISTER, Comr.  
Lexington, July 23, 1836.

At the same time and place, Will be sold to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:

10 Horses,  
10 Mules,  
7 Cows and Heifers,  
1 Yoke of Oxen,  
50 Hogs,  
Farming Utensils,  
Wagon and Gear,  
Can and Cistern.

Terms of Sale, for the Mules, cash in hand, for the remainder, a credit of twelve months for all sums over \$5; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. 41-4ds

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, in thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, Hiram Shaw, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,  
Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on time that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

Lex. June 6, 1836. 36-11

N. B. Those having on credit accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.







